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I forward a copy in French of the different decisions of the International Sanitary Commission concerning quarantines, as well as a copy of the *teskèrè* by which the grand vizier communicates an imperial *iradé*.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

[Inclosures.]

[Circular telegram addressed to health offices January 1, 1897.]

By decision of the superior council of health, vessels having presented cases of plague on board, either during the voyage or on arrival at Bassorah, shall be provisionally refused entry until a more complete quarantine establishment shall be installed at the lazaretto of Fao.

Vessels arriving from Muscat and Bahrein shall be subject to a quarantine of ten days at the lazaretto of Bassorah.

Dr. COZZONIS,
Inspector-General.

[Circular telegram to the health offices, dated January 6, 1897.]

By decision of the superior council of health, river vessels arriving from Mohamara shall be subject to a quarantine of ten days at the lazaretto of Bassorah, with strict disinfection of clothing and effects of passengers and crew.

Passengers and merchandise arriving by land from Persian territory comprised between Mohamara, inclusive, and Hamiegtrine, exclusive, shall be refused entrance.

Dr. COZZONIS,
Inspector-General.

[Circular telegram to health offices, dated January 6, 1897.]

By decision of the superior council of health, pilgrim vessels arriving from Hindustan and Kurachee shall be subject to a quarantine of fifteen days at the lazaretto, with strict disinfection of clothing, baggage, and effects of the pilgrims landed, as well as of all susceptible merchandise. Silk goods and new articles shall be exposed to the air and sun.

Vessels arriving from the localities named on which cases of plague shall have presented themselves during the voyage or on arrival at the lazaretto, shall have the option of returning with their pilgrim passengers to their port of departure. In case they do not avail themselves of this provision, they shall be subject to a quarantine of twenty days, dating from the last case of plague declared on board. These vessels shall also be completely unloaded of their merchandise, which shall be subjected to strict disinfection. Suspected articles belonging to pilgrims shall be burned, together with all effects having appertained to persons dead of the plague.

Dr. COZZONIS,
Inspector-General.

Teskèrè of his highness the grand vizier to his excellency the minister of the imperial sanitary department, read at a session of the council January 12, 1897.

JANUARY 11, 1897.

The vice-president has stated in a *teskèrè*, that in consequence of the increase of the epidemic of plague at Bombay during the past week, and the approach of the pilgrim season, the council of health has decided, with the view of preventing the importation of the disease into the Hedjaz, and as an exceptional measure, to raise the ten days' quarantine to fifteen days at the lazaretto of Camaran for all pilgrim vessels arriving from any point on the Indian littoral, and from Kurachee, and to adopt other prophylactic measures. This decision has been carried into effect, but as recent advices from the inspector at Camaran show that 2 cases of plague have occurred in transit on board a vessel arrived from Bombay at Camaran with 1,045 pilgrims, and as the fact of the serious aggravation of the epidemic at Bombay, and the risk of its introduction at Camaran by the pilgrims still further emphasize the importance of the sanitary measures ordered for the Hedjaz, the *teskèrè* in question declares the absolute necessity of raising the allotment for the Hedjaz to 462,000 piasters and over before the expiration of the current week, in order that the physicians and the sanitary corps may be immediately designated to undertake without loss of time the execution of sanitary measures.

His highness, the first secretary of the imperial palace, informs me by a *teskèrè* that

the report in question of the vice-president of the council of health having been submitted to the Sultan, his imperial majesty has ordered that, in consequence of the inadequacy of the measures reported to have been taken with regard to 2 cases of plague, declared on board the vessel referred to, as compared with the gravity of the disease, efficacious and strict measures must be adopted, and the council of health shall pass the required resolutions and issue instructions to the proper authorities.

His majesty also directs that he be informed of the changes made, and that the necessary funds be advanced.

I have communicated with the minister of finance with regard to the payment of the sum in question, and I request your excellency to do what is necessary in your department, in conformity with the imperial iradè, and to communicate to me the result.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BERMUDA.—Week ended January 15, 1897. Estimated population, 15,013. One death. No death from contagious disease.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended January 16 correspond to an annual rate of 19.2 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,992,524. The highest rate was recorded in Plymouth, viz, 28.3, and the lowest in Westham, viz, 9.1 a thousand.

London.—One thousand five hundred and thirty-eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 16; scarlet fever, 15; diphtheria, 52; whooping cough, 33; enteric fever, 14, and diarrhea and dysentery, 19. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18 a thousand. In greater London 1,939 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.1 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 6 from diphtheria, 9 from measles, 9 from whooping cough, and 1 from scarlet fever.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 16 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 28.9 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Clonmel, viz, 12.3, and the highest in Queenstown, viz, 45.9 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 233 deaths were registered, including scarlet fever, 5; enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 27; typhus fever, 2; diphtheria, 1, and 9 from measles.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended January 16 correspond to an annual rate of 21.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,549,907. The lowest mortality was recorded in Aberdeen, viz, 17.3, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 23.8 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 654, including smallpox, 1; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 3; measles, 28, and whooping cough, 26.

INDIA—*Singapore.*—Month of November, 1896. Estimated population, 56,000. Total deaths, 736, including cholera, 12; beriberi, 92, and phthisis pulmonalis, 95.

JAMAICA—*Kingston.*—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 34,314. Total deaths, 129, including enteric fever, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 12, and whooping cough, 2.